John Wilkins

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NUMB. LII.] THE [JULY 21, 1787.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price SIX-PENCE.] SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1787. [VOL. I.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL and JOHN BOYD, *at their Printing-Office in Water-ſtreet, near the Ferry.*

Pittſburgh, July 13, 1787.

JUST opening for ſale, at the ſubſcribers ſtore, at the houſe of Andrew Watſon, tavern-keeper, Front-ſtreet, two doors above Market-ſtreet, a neat and general aſſortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which they will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, furs, flour. rye, oats, or ginſeng; for the latter a generous price will be given, part in money and part goods.

JOHN & SAM. COLHOUN.

N.B. All thoſe indebted to the above company are deſired to make payment on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next to the ſubſcriber, or he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of putting their accounts into the hands of an attorney.

SAMUEL COLHOUN.

THE ſubſcriber lent Ferguſon's Lectures to ſome perſon who is not now recollected; it is requeſt- whoever has it will pleaſe to return it.

WILLIAM WATSON.

Pittſburgh, July 13, 1787.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, living in Pittſburgh, a black Mare, about fourteen hands and an half high, a natural trotter, ſwitch tail, the mane hangs to the right ſide, a little hump-backed, about 11 years old. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and delivers her to the ſubſcriber ſhall receive Two Dollars Reward, paid by me

LAUGHLIN M'CLAIN.

June 13, 1787.

John Wilkins & Co.

HAVE juſt received at their ſtore in Pittſburg, a general aſſortment of GOODS, adapted to the country and ſeaſon, which they will ſell on the loweſt terms, for caſh, peltry, or country produce.

A generous price given in caſh or merchandiſe for good ginſang.

Pittſburgh, July 5, 1787.

ALL perſons indebted to the late houſe of ANDREW MITCHELL & CO. are requeſted to make payment to the ſubſcriber, only, on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next, enſuing, as every account unſettled after that date, will be put into the hands of an attorney.

WILLIAM TILTON.

Who has for ſale, on very low terms, Three Stills, containing 140, 115, and 80 gallons; alſo one boiler, containing 115 gallons, with ſtake ſtands and maſh tubs, &c.

Pittſburgh, June 25, 1787.

At the Printing-Office, Pittſburgh, may be had,

THE Laws of this State, paſſed between the 30th September 1775, and the Revolution.

New Teſtaments, Dilworth's Spelling Books, New England Primers (with the Catechiſm)---Weſtminſter ſhorter Catechiſms, Mother's ditto. by the dozen or ſingle one.

The Principles of the Chriſtian Religion, expreſſed in plain and eaſy verſe, for children.

A Journey from Philadelphia to New-York, by way of Burlington and South-Amboy. By Robert Slenker, ſtocking weaver.

Ledgers, journals, and receipt books.

OBSERVATIONS upon the ADDRESS of H. H. BRACKENRIDGE, Eſq; to the INHABITANTS of the WESTERN COUNTRY. By WILLIAM FINDLEY.

TO inveſtigate the truth or falſhood of thoſe principles which are in their own nature influential on practice, even though the doing thereof ſhould occaſion controverſy, and may prove laborious, yet the advantages ariſing therefrom when honeſtly done, generally repays the toil with the heart felt ſatisfaction of having promoted truth and juſtice in ſociety; and in a free government it is abſolutely neceſſary that the conduct of thoſe who are delegated by the people, eſpecially in the legiſlative capacity, ſhould be known by their conſtituents; their conduct in that ſtation being the peoples property, and employed about their moſt important intereſts; a vote of the legiſlature may deſtroy our freedom and all that is dear to us as a ſociety for ever; it is the legiſlative branch that only can ruin, in this way, any government, and hath done it in all nations that have loſt their liberties, and the votes that lead to loſs of liberty, may require conſiderable ſcrutiny to diſcover their tendency.

It was agreeable to this ſentiment, and from a full conviction that a colleague was not only acting contrary to the terms he himſelf had ſtipulated in the ſtrongeſt expreſſions, and upon which he was honored with his ſeat, that I wrote ſome obſervations on Mr. Brackenridge's conduct reſpecting the arrearage buſineſs, in the Pittſburgh Gazette, No. 29. I conſidered the meaſure then in queſtion, as of the greateſt importance to the credit and tranquility of the ſtate, as it appeared to me to be the only way of ſecuring the moſt important fund in the power of government, a fund that is ſomewhat precarious in its ſituation, as thoſe who poſſeſs it gain conſiderably of annual intereſt by their delinquency, and have many methods of evading the execution of any law for its recovery, that doth not in its principles meet with the general wiſhes of the people; and that the method propoſed was agreeable both to the delinquents who are indebted to the ſtate, and the public creditors to whom the ſtate are indebted, is acknowledged even by thoſe who gave the meaſure the moſt violent oppoſition; I may truly add, that it was agreeable to the people at large, for thoſe who had their lands already patented ſigned the petitions in favor of the meaſure, as freely as thoſe who had not; the criſis at which I wrote, will at leaſt juſtify, if not recommend my writing at that time; the meaſure failing in the firſt ſeſſion was altogether unexpected, and the people, conſequently unprepared for to meet with or correct the diſappointment; the exiſting law was to expire on the 9th day of April, now paſt, and but one ſeſſion of aſſembly to intervene, until perhaps two-thirds of the farmers of Pennſylvania would be reduced to the greateſt diſtreſs, viz. to have their lands ſold by the ſheriff; which many of them dearly bought from thoſe who firſt appropriated them, and which they have labored hard to improve, or whoſe improvements are in a worſe ſtate than the common wilderneſs by means of the ſavage depredations, and for which they rendered many of them bloody ſervices, and hard earned ſupplies, and with the unpaid price of which, they wiſh their debts to the ſtate to be credited; for moſt of thoſe called delinquents were whigs, to whom we are in a great degree indebted for our exiſtence as a ſtate. According to the order of the houſe, the buſineſs being negatived in the firſt ſeſſion, could not properly be renewed in the next but upon petitions; the winter adjournment being ſhort, no time was to be loſt in letting the people know the ſituation of their buſineſs, and the inconſiſtency of their repreſentative; if this had not been done, and the buſineſs had not with great difficulty taken a favorable turn during the laſt ſeſſion, the ſheriffs in almoſt every county and townſhip of the ſtate, would have been ſelling the peoples lands before this time, for ready money, a thing not to be got; how far Pennſylvania would have been depopulated, or how far the execution of the law would have been reſiſted or evaded, who can tell? we are happy in not trying the ſad experiment.

When ſo much depended upon the proper improvement of the tranquility of my country? or, what was I, that out of reſpect to my own perſonal eaſe, or from a fear of the reſentment of the deceivers of my country, whoſe malevolence is not bounded by honor or truth, that from the dictates of low prudence I ſhould keep ſilent, when the public intereſts required me to ſpeak? it was not by ſuch prudence the revolution was accompliſhed. One inference in my piece of No. 29, I wiſh to apologize for, it will be eaſily obſerved by thoſe who have read that piece, that the deſign was ſuch information as conſiſted chiefly in a ſtate of facts, leaving the readers to draw the inferences themſelves, yet after ſtating how the buſineſs was conducted in the houſe, and the part Mr. Brackenridge acted, I go on to ſay, that when a perſon is choſen who doth not ſolicit the truſt, nor perhaps expect it, which is generally the caſe with modeſt diſintereſted men, his not having determined his own mind, or having changed his ſentiments even reſpecting known caſes, is not very ſtrange; but when a gentleman who profeſſes the greateſt acquired abilities, and moſt ſhining imagination, makes a prey of the peoples confidence, betrays their intereſts, and trifles with his own ſolemn profeſſions, he may expect the people to look upon him with indignation, and treat him with contempt. This inference I happened to write, but upon reading it thought it improper for my plan, and deſigned to leave it out, and to attempt ſhortening the whole in a more correct copy, but it was taken from me unexpectedly: the inference is juſt, and ariſes naturally, but I ſhould have left the making of it to others.

The facts ſet forth in my firſt publication, being admitted by Mr. Brackenridge, notwithſtanding it was both his intereſt and inclination to diſprove them, they require no further apology nor ſupport. One ſtatement only, he, by a wire-drawn criticiſm endeavours to palliate, not indeed, I think, to make the thing better for him. but to render the ſtating unfair in me; it is reſpecting his calling the people fools; now I did not deſign ſetting down all of the kind that he expreſſed in Philadelphia, nor all that he was ſaid to have expreſſed at that converſation; this would have been too tedious, and ſome expreſſions rather indecent; I only deſigned to give the ſenſe, and in doing ſo I have ſet down one word improperly, and indeed I think by miſtake, the words all fools, ought to have been always fools, taking, always wrong, to be of the ſame import of their being fools, or rather the fruit and evidence of their being always fools.---- Whether the gentlemen reported the ſenſe of his expreſſions, or the words themſelves, I know not, but I know well they reported them in full as ſtrong a light as I have wrote them, viz. that of writing in the newſpapers, as well as calling the people fools; it is worth noticing what he has choſen to paſs in ſilence, viz. that previous to Mr. Smiley's writing the note, which is in the Gazette, he called upon Mr. Brackenridge and myſelf, and repeated the converſation alluded to, in a ſtronger light than he hath written it in the note, and Mr. Brackenridge, with exemplary humility, acknowledged the whole, without even criticiſing, and turning to me with great mildneſs, told me, he would reply to my publication, but would do it with the greateſt moderation: why did he not then object to Mr. Smiley? No, that did not ſuit his genius, and indeed there was a degree of well timed low cunning in this conduct, for his apparent penitence and good nature was well calculated to diſarm reſentment and procure ſympathy. Mr. Redick's expreſſions in the note, is, that Mr. Brackenridge would ſatisfy the people reſpecting his conduct, by making a ſtatement in the Pittſburgh Gazette when he went home; my conſtruction is, that he would reconcile them to his views or ſentiments by a few lines in the newſpaper; now, where is the eſſential difference? If his views of things, his deſigns or ſentiments reſpecting this caſe are right; if they were honorable and conſiſtent, it would be his duty to inform the people, ſo as thus to reconcile them, for the peoples views ought to be reconciled to the public good; but the piece which he did put in the Gazette, ſpeaks for itſelf; could any thing give leſs ſubſtantial information of the ſtate of our finances, and of the relative utility of the meaſure,

mation the part of his publication which treats of that subject left concealed, was my only design in writing.

In what follows I shall confine myself chiefly to examining the facts related by him respecting myself; the observations upon his reasoning, where I make any, shall be very short. In the first paragraph he mentions an altercation which should have taken place betwixt us in the house; he does not say whether in debates on the floor or not, but asserts roundly, that I was in a most illiberal manner the agressor; but what proof doth he give? why his own assertion: I trust I shall prove, before I have done, that he ought to bring other proof if he desires to be believed: why did he not state the facts, and let people judge for themselves? No, he would not do this, if he had, he knows they would have judged otherwise: he says, it was in the debate on the bank during the first session, but that he treated me with great indignity, and thought it would have ended there, but I bring it before the people, &c. As to his boasting that he treated me with great indignity, perhaps it is merely matter of opinion, whether it was himself or me he treated with indignity; I remember upon an evening after my sitting down from replying to another gentleman, he arose, and bellowed out about law knowledge and academical education, and went on to rove about mice eating cheese, an Irishman with brogues and boots, and about folks in Scotland carrying thicks and een to haud up auld mens breeks, &c. &c. I attended and laughed, and sometimes feeled for the dignity of the house, but not at all for my own; I had not then been speaking to him, but I did attempt to bring him to be rational again, but the speaker declared him so much out of order as not to admit a reply, but permitted me to say a very few cool words, that neither did indignity to me nor the house; but after all, how comes he to say that I brought this affair before the people, surely there is not a word nor hint of it in all my publication; no, so far from it I confined myself with the greatest exactness to the particular case of the arrearages due to the land office, and introduced Mr. Brackenridge no further than I thot the public ought to know; may, I narrowed the ground of information, lest it should be thought the design was personal; but I shall pass this with noting it to be untruth No. 2.

I shall take a very short notice of his trifling story from Mr. Emerson. I brought my family up from below about the first of January, and in a short time had my house and effects burnt; in the spring following I had the favor of a justice of the peace along with me at Port Royal, in order to have some testimony taken and recorded, respecting papers I had burnt; after doing our business, the justice, recorder and myself, went to take a refreshment, and happened to associate with Mr. Emerson, who led on conversation briskly; the justice supported it; several political subjects were talked of, but I kept silent, until the justice made an immediate application to me; at his instance I discussed one trifling subject with Mr. Emerson, but being a stranger I declined any further debate, and talked none at all about history, what thoughts the company had of me as a candidate I do not know. but I did not consent to stand as a candidate until after harvest following, and consented then only to keep out more dangerous men who were soliciting, for as I then declared to my most intimate friends, that the censors was an office that I never coveted with the least glance of thought, and Mr. Emerson I was well informed made a much more just observation upon that night's conversation, by saying, that he heard of me being a sensible man, but found me a dunce; this doth not quite agree with Mr. Brackenridge's story, but upon the whole, it convinces me that he holds me in considerable esteem, and thinks, or seems to think, that a small attempt in me to solicit interest as a candidate, would excuse the most notorious and delusory practices for that purpose by him.

I pass without reply his arguments on the arrearage business, well knowing that people are now generally so far master of this subject, as to be out of danger of deception; but shall just observe, that in this argument he hath so far varied in what he has wrote for the newspaper, from what he delivered on the floor, that the notes taken in time of speaking, nor the replies made on the floor, often will not apply. When he hath gone through this argument, he attempts comparing whether he or I have been the best assemblymen; he repeatedly seems to banter me to a comparison; this no doubt hath, and will be done by those who are impartial judges, but I remember, and will endeavour to practice a wise man's advice, let another praise thee and not thine own lips: let those who are wiser than Solomon do otherwise if they please. But I request the readers leave to make one small explosion of vanity, in order to keep Mr. Brackenridge in countenance. He talks of his great acting and speaking when William Findley was not known, and of the first of his hearing the name, &c. that he might not have known or heard of me till very lately may be very true, for I have been consistently employed and officially trusted since the beginning of the revolution, and never once was charged with duplicity or betraying my trust, and my business being of the useful and often of the hazardous kind, it did not come in Mr. Brackenridge's way to be acquainted with me, but as good men as him knew and trusted Findley before Mr. Brackenridge made his fortunate escape from the approaches to the altar, and long before the world was favored with the discovery and studies of the cave of Vanheft.

Here and elsewhere he seems to value himself high for his disinterestedness and attachment to this country; of his having all his interest in it, &c. This may have been all true at the time he wrote, but was not so some time since, I prove this from his own testimony; he was not over the mountains when he told a gentleman in an high station and character, that he did not design to return over the mountains again; perhaps he can recollect also his telling of his having converfed so many years with woods, savages, &c. but his designing now to unite with polite society, and enjoy civilized life: he doubtless hath not forgot telling his friend that he did not design returning to the west country, but having made something considerable whilst there, he would add to it for a few years in Philadelphia, and then go to England; if he should happen to forget those things, many more tokens shall be given, and the authors shall be produced in Philadelphia if he requires it. His declaring to two members of the arrearage committee last session, that his reason for opposing the receiving certificates in the first session, was because he had four or five tracts of land not yet warranted, and that he had not money yet to warrant them, and he was afraid certificates would rise before he got this done if they were admitted for located lands, &c. this was handed me in a written note by one of the members in time of debate to make use of against him on the floor, but I did not like to mortify him so much.

(To be continued.)

Account of the Engagement at Germantown. By the Marquis de Chastellux, from his Travels in North-America, lately translated and published.

(Concluded from our last.)

BY this time the enemy began to rally; the English army had marched from their camp near Schuylkill to succour Germantown, and Cornwallis was coming with an expedition from Philadelphia, with the grenadiers and chasseurs, whilst the corps de reserve of the American army were losing their time at the stone house, and the left column was scarcely ready for the attack. The contest was now become too unequal, and it became necessary to think of a retreat which was executed in good order, and general Washington took an excellent position four miles from Germantown, so that on the evening of the battle he was six miles nearer the enemy than before. The capacity he had just displayed on this occasion, the confidence he had inspired into an army they thought disheartened, and which, like the hydra of the fable, re-appeared with a more threatening head, astonished the English, and kept them in awe, till the defeat of Burgoyne changed the aspect of affairs. This is the most favorable light in which we can view this day, unfortunately too bloody for any advantages derived from it. Military men, who shall view the ground, or have before them an accurate plan, will, I imagine, be of opinion, that the extensiveness of the object occasioned the failure of this enterprize. The project of first beating the advanced corps, then the army, and afterwards of becoming masters of Philadelphia, was absolutely chimerical, for the village of Germantown being upwards of two miles in length, presented too many obstacles for the assailants, and too many points of rallying for the English, besides that it is not in intersected countries, and without cavalry, that great battles are gained which destroy or disperse armies. Had general Washington contented himself with proceeding to Whitemarsh, and covering his march with a large body of troops, which might have advanced to Germantown, he would have surprised the English van guard, and forced them to retire with oss; and, if satisfied with this sort of lesson given to la victorious army, he had fallen back on the new position he wished to occupy, he would have completely fulfilled his object, and the whole honor of the day been his. But, supposing the project of attack to be such as was adopted, it appears to me, that two faults, rather excuseable, it is true, were committed; one, the losing time in ranging in line of battle general Sullivan's column, instead of marching directly to the camp of the enemy; the other, the amusing them in attacking the stone house. The first fault will appear very pardonable to those who have seen the American troops, such as they then were; they had no instruction, and were so ill-disciplined, that they could neither preserve good order, marching in a column, nor spread themselves when it became necessary for experience teaches us, that profound order is the most subject to disorder and confusion, and which consequently demands the most phlegm and discipline. The second error may be justified by the hope they always had of getting possession of the stone house, the importance of which was measured by the obstinacy of the enemy in defending it. It is certain, that two better measures might have been adopted; the first to pursue their march, without regarding the fire of musquetry, which could always have been sufficiently slackened by detaching a few men to fire at the windows; and the second that of leaving the village on the left, to enter it again three hundred paces further on, where it would then have been sufficient to take possession of another house opposite to those occupied by the enemy; though this house was not quite so high as the former, the fire from it would have checked the English, and secured a retreat in case of necessity.

In allowing myself this sort of censure, I feel how much I ought to mistrust my own judgment, especially as I was not present at the action; but I made the same observations to Mr. Laurens, M. de Mauduit, who seemed to be unable to refute them. We have seen the share these two had in the engagement; the latter viewed the field of battle with general Washington, who explained to him the motions of the two armies, and nobody is better calculated to hear well, and to give a good account of what he has heard.

Foreign Intelligence.

HAGUE, March 13.

WE are assured, that the court of Madrid, perceiving that the requisition she has made to the republic of Holland, for a passage by the Cape of Good Hope, will meet with many difficulties, has determined that her ships shall pass, notwithstanding every opposition that may be made by the republic.

LONDON, March 29.

There is now in London, says the Morning Herald, an Irish gentleman, who returned in one of the last vessels from Jamaica. He left Cork for that island a few months since, and intended to settle there, took with him some very strong recommendations. On his landing at Port Royal, he was met on one of the quays by a negro, who, from his intimacy with the Irish, had acquired a perfect knowledge of their language, in which he accordingly addressed the stranger. The latter, staring at the sooty visage of the fellow, made no reply; but on a repetition of the address, he took to his heels, and returned to the vessel with all expedition; and on his arrival there declared his intention not to stay in that damned place, where all his countrymen turned blacks. This prejudice thus conceived, was too deeply impressed for any argument to remove. He immediately took his passage in a homeward bound vessel, and is now actually in England, through the apprehension that he should have turned black in Jamaica.

A short time since in Ireland, an Irish gentleman waited on the duke of Rutland by eight o'clock in the morning, and his grace knowing that he must have rode twenty miles, politely asked him to stay and breakfast. "Arrah, an please your grace," replies the Hibernian, "whenever I want to get up early, I generally breakfast over night, which saves a deal of time in travelling." His grace laughed at the bull, and invited the gentleman to dinner, which he readily accepted, and entertained the company with several other particulars equally curious with the former.

Advices from l'Orient say, that a consul, appointed by the American Congress, for the management of commercial concerns, has lately arrived at that port, and has sent off his credentials to the court of Versailles.

We hear that there is much talk at Lambeth and the court end of this city, of sending a bishop to reside in Nova Scotia, a privilege due to the church in the British colonies, as well as to the church of Connecticut, New-York and Philadelphia, and Sodor and Man; but the matter is retarded, on account of not finding any person duly qualified to fill that sacred office in that extensive country, where the fatigue will be great and the inhabitants not easily pleased.

However, it is hoped, that a proper person will soon be found, among the several clergymen, who have long resided in America, of known integrity, piety and experience, to fill that station with dignity and benefit to religion and civil society. And it is said by some, that a native of America would yield to the habits and peculiar temper of the Americans with more ease than any European can do; while others suppose that the reverend Dr. D. a native of Great Britain, and a resident in Nova Scotia for [illegible] years, may have gained as perfect a knowledge of the temper and religious habits of the Americans as a native of that country. Be this as it may, religion and true policy teach the necessity of a bishop be

sent to reside over the churches in the British colonies, and such a bishop as the people will revere, and be happy in his sacred office.

It is thought no clergyman unacquainted with the manners and disposition of the Americans, can be a useful bishop in Nova-Scotia, but will do more hurt than good, if such a one should be sent.

American Occurrences.

NEW-YORK, June 8.

It is indispensibly necessary, observes a correspondent, that the law against vagrants be more strictly enforced. Why are not idle and disorderly vagabonds committed to the house of labour? This would serve to thin the streets of the city of many dissolute persons, whose common employments are to beg in the day, and in the night to prowl about plundering.

Effectually to break those dangerous associations, which serve to exalt villainy into a science, those houses where people of bad character are known to assemble, ought, without exception, to be suppressed. It is these scenes of dissipation and profligacy which seduce the young and unwary; it is these which train up the docile youth to perfection in every act which human nature should revolt at.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.

A strict calculation has lately been made in Massachusetts of the number of inhabitants in the state, by which it appears that, exclusive of a considerable portion of people not rateable, there has been an increase of 28,000 freeholders since the last calculation in the year 1772, when the amount was 72,000. In so short a period as 15 years, 10 of which have been consumed in a destructive war; this seems almost an incredible multiplication of the human species.

Pittsburgh, July 21.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Limestone, to his friend in this place, dated June 21, 1787.

"On the 3d instant, a party of 180 men under the command of colonel Robert Todd, crossed at this place, on an expedition against some Indians who were settled on Point Creek, about 80 miles distant from here. The Indians received account of their coming and left the place before they reached it; on their return they fell in with two camps of savages, consisting of about fourteen, four of which they killed and took six prisoners."

We are informed from good authority, that seven ranges of townships in the western territory of the United States is now completed, and in a few days the returns will be ready for Congress.

A short time since, about eight miles from this place, up the Alleghany River, at an Indian camp, the following very extraordinary affair happened ---- A young warrior of the Senecca nation, who had escaped taking the small pox, which is raging amongst them, being much incensed at seeing many of his brethren seized with that malady, expressed himself to this effect: That if the Great Man above dared to give him the small pox he would tomahawk him as he would a stump, which he pointed at, and to shew how he would act, began cutting the stump in a most furious manner. In a few minutes he was struck entirely blind, and his head swelled to so great a degree that his eye balls burst from their sockets, and he expired in a few hours.

We are favored with this intelligence by Mr. Joseph Nicholas, Interpreter for the United States, who has it from Guia Sutho, principal chief of the nation, who was present when this happened.

At the county court of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery, held at the borough of York, for the county of York, Christian Batchell, Godfrey King, Andrew Hoak, Conrad Hoak, Matthias Holypeter, and twenty others, were indicted on three several libels, for riots and misdemeanors; they severally pleaded guilty, with a protestation of their innocence and submitted to the court. Their offences consisted in rescuing some cattle, which had been distrained for taxes, from the constable, in the presence and out of the stable of Conrad Sherman, esq. a justice of the peace of that county; insulting divers justices of the peace, when holding an orphans court in York; assaulting the high sheriff, and striking him, when in the execution of his office endeavoring to preserve the peace, &c. On the 30th day of November last, near an hundred men, about twenty armed with guns, and the rest with clubs, had marched into York, and by force attempted to rescue some goods and chattels, that had been executed for taxes, but were opposed and disappointed; and on the twenty-fifth of January last another party, consisting of 120, armed with clubs, had assembled at the house of justice Sherman, where a public sale of some cattle seized for taxes was to have been held, and effected a rescue of them. These offenders appeared very sensible of their misconduct, expressed their penitence, and petitioned the court for clemency.

The chief justice stated the enormity of their offences, explained to them the causes of the late war and revolution, the part they had acted (for they had been generally, if not all, against the American cause) and told them, that the expences of the first three or four years of the war, had been chiefly borne by the whigs, who had alone taken the continental money, and by its depreciation had defrayed these expences; that it was very probable a peace would have taken place soon after our alliance with France, had not the invaders of our country been encouraged by our internal enemies to protract the war; that the foreign and domestic debt was occasioned principally by them; that the magnanimity of those virtuous men, who, at the risk of every thing valuable in this life, had been chiefly instrumental (under God) in procuring peace, liberty, and safety to their country, had been such, as to extend those blessings equally to those who had risked nothing for them; and as this was the case, they had the least reason of any to complain of taxes, or to hesitate in paying their equal proportion of them. He then contrasted York county with several others; that it had never been invaded by the British army nor their savage allies, and notwithstanding they were in arrear for taxes more than any county in the state; that they owed a balance for the year 1782 of £.14,011-2-7, for the year 1783, £.10,526-9-10, and that they had not paid a farthing for the years 1785 and 1786 of their quota of six thousand one hundred and two pounds per annum; and farther, that the money drawn for interest by the creditors of the public living in York county, was equal to its annual tax; that the remotest counties, where there was comparatively no commerce nor market, had done their part; that Washington county had paid all the taxes but a part of 1786, and Fayette county owed not a farthing.

The court then fined Christian Batchell 75l. Godfrey King 50l. and Andrew Hoak, Conrad Hoak, and Matthias Holypeter 25l. each, and ordered them to enter into recognizance, for the peace and good behaviour for a year; the principal in the sum of one thousand pounds, with a good surety in five hundred.

The sentences on the other twenty were respited until the next court, and it was ordered that they should enter into recognizances for their appearance at that time, and to keep the peace and be of good behaviour in the mean time, each party in five hundred pounds, with a good surety in two hundred and fifty.

We are happy in communicating to the public, that even those who had been the subjects of censure and of punishment, were satisfied with the proceedings; that peace and order are perfectly restored, and that there is every reason to expect a continuance of them.

The INDIAN STUDENT, Or FORCE of NATURE.

FROM Alleghany's utmost springs,
Where savage tribes pursue their game;
His blanket tied with yellow strings,
A shepherd of the forest came.

From long debate the council rose,
And viewing Shalum's tricks with joy,
To Princeton Hall, *o'er wastes of snows
They sent the tawny colour'd boy.

A while he writ, a while he read,
A while he learnt their grammar rules;
An Indian savage so well bred,
Great credit promis'd to the schools.

Some thought he would in law excel,
Some said in physic he would shine;
And one that knew him passing well,
Beheld in him a sound divine.

But those of more discerning eye
Even then could other prospects show,
And saw him lay his Virgil by
To wander with his dearer bow.

The tedious hours of study spent,
The heavy moulded lecture done,
He to the woods a hunting went,
But sigh'd to see the setting sun!

The shady bank, the purling stream,
The woody wild his heart possess'd---
The dewy lawn, his morning dream,
In Fancy's finest colours dress't:

'And why, he cried, did I forsake
'My native wood for gloomy walls;
'The silver stream, the limped lake,
'For musty books and college halls!

'A little could my wants supply---
'Can wealth and honor give me more?
'Or, will the Sylvan God deny
'The humble treat he gave before?

'Where nature's ancient forests grow,
'And mingled laurel never fades,
'My heart is fixt, and I must go
'To die among my native shades.'

He spoke, and to the western springs,
(His gown discharg'd, his money spent)
His blanket tied with yellow strings,
The shepherd of the forest went.

Returning to the rural reign
The Indians welcom'd him with joy---
The council took him home again,
And blest the tawney colour'd boy.

* Princeton College, in New-Jersey.

DURING the war there lived in New-Jersey a remarkable dwarf. Though upwards of twenty years old, he was not more than three feet high, and every way small in proportion. This curiosity drew great crowds of people to see him. General Washington, happening to be in the neighbourhood, was led to visit him; The HERO conversed some time with TOMMY THUMB; asked several questions, and generally received pertinent answers. The general wished to know his political sentiments, and asked, "Whether he was whig or tory?" "I cannot say, sir, replied this man of might, I have not yet taken an ACTIVE PART."

The following letters are left at the Printing Office, Pittsburgh, viz. Mr. Hans C. Land, Fort Pitt; Mr. Samuel Colter, Fort Pitt, and Mr. Elisha Smith, in Washington county, Bethlehem township.

Gregg & Barker,

Gold and Silversmiths,

One from Philadelphia, and both late from Wilmington, in Delaware state.

BEG leave to inform the public that they mean to carry on their business at the house of Alexander M'Nichol, in Front-street, in all its various branches; also Watch cleaning and Repairing, in such manner as they hope will be satisfactory to the public.

Pittsburg, July 19, 1787.

STRAYED from the subscriber in Pittsburg, on or about the fifteenth of June last, a dark bay horse, about twelve or thirteen years old, has a long mane and tail, no brand, has a hurt on his back by the hinder part of the saddle, a natural pacer, about fourteen hands high. Whoever takes up and returns him to the subscriber, shall receive Two Dollars reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

JAMES TOD.

Pittsburg, July 19, 1787.

WHERES a Mr. Samuel Erwin, attorney at law, obtained a note of hand from the subscriber, in June 1783, for the sum of seven pounds ten shillings, for which the subscriber was to receive a consideration, but said Erwin not fulfilling his engagement, all persons are hereby notified not to take an assignment of said note, as I will not pay it unless compelled by law.

SAMUEL DEVORE.

Westmoreland county, July 19, 1787.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living on crose creek, four miles from Mr. Wells's Mill, on the twentieth of May, two creatures, the one a sorrel horse, about fourteen hands high, twelve years old, a pacer, has a number of saddle marks, chunkey made, sunk in the crest, a middle sized bell hung round his neck.

The other a bay mare, about fourteen and a half hands high, nine years old, no mark perceivable but that of a cut on one of her hind legs, had a yoke on when she strayed away.

Whoever takes up said creatures and delivers them to the subscriber shall receive Four Dollars Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by.

DAVID M'COMB.

July 14, 1787.

GEORGE TUDOR,

BROKER,

At his office on the north side of Chesnut street, five doors above Fourth street, Philadelphia.

BUYS, sells, and exchanges every kind of continental and state paper, or public securities of this state or any other in the union. Furnishes certificates and state money for the land office, on reasonable terms as can be afforded. Procures money on loan to any amount, provided the security is satisfactory, and every kind of transferable property, real and personal, disposed of to the best advantage.

The different branches of the business of a broker are transacted with fidelity, dispatch, and punctuality equal to any other broker.

CERTIFICATES for the LAND OFFICE

MAY *be had of the subscriber, at his office on the north side of Market street, two doors below Fourth street and directly opposite that part of the market lately built, where every person applying may be furnished with the exact sum they may have occasion for in the land-office, and their warrants carried through without any other charge than the fees of the different offices.* by

THOMAS FORREST.

Who buys and sells all kinds of CERTIFICATES of this state, or any of the United States.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1786.

AN OFFICE

For the Purchase and Sale of the various kinds of Continental and State Certificates. Also Houses, Lots and Lands, by

MATTHEW M'CONNEL,

ON the east side of Second street, between Market and Chesnut streets, seven doors below Black Horse-alley, Philadelphia. Who furnishes Certificates for the Land Office, and will carry the warrants through, clear of any commission.

All applications and orders from persons residing in any part of this, or of the United States, will be punctually attended to: whether to make purchase or sales, payments in the land office, or to receive interest at the continental loan office or state treasury

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FOR SALE, BY
ROBERT BROWN,

At the house of Mr. James Chambers, in Pittsburgh.

A General assortment of pot metal and iron ware also a quantity of dry goods, rum, wine, and salt, which will be sold on the lowest terms for cash or country produce.

N. B. Ginseng wanted.

Conveyancing.

AGREEMENTS. Assignments, Awards, Bargains and Sales, Bills of Sale, Bonds, Covenants, Deeds, Grants, Leases, Letters of Attorney, Letters of Licence, Mortgages, Partnership, Releases, Settlements, Wills, &c. &c. Drawn by the subscriber at his office in Chancery-lane, Pittsburgh, at a moderate price.

June 4. ROBERT GALBRAITH.

POST-OFFICE,
Philadelphia, March 2, 1787.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT in consequence of a contract entered into for that purpose, there will shortly be a regular communication by post, between the town of Alexandria, in Virginia, and Pittsburg, in this state, by the route of New-Gate, Leesburgh, Winchester, Fort Cumberland, and Bedford. The mail will be carried weekly from May 1st to November 1st: and once a fortnight the remainder of the year. This establishment will take place, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

If any person inclines to form a more direct communication between this city and Fort-Pitt, by carrying a mail regularly from this office to Bedford, so as to tally with the Virginia post, that route may now be contracted for upon advantageous terms—as the exclusive privilege of carrying letters and packets for hire, between this city and Bedford, and all the emoluments arising therefrom, will be granted for any term, not exceeding seven years, to any person undertaking the business at his own expence, and giving satisfactory security for performance.

WHEREAS my wife Catharine Clevedence, has for some time past behaved in an unbecoming manner, this is to forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JOHN CLEVEDENCE.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1787.

Abraham Usher,

At the sign of the SPINNING WHEEL, in Mercer's town, Franklin county, Pennsylvania;

HAS FOR SALE,

A well chosen assortment of European, and East and West-India Goods, cheap for cash or country produce: Amongst which are:

- 5-8 British and German osnaburghs
- Brown rolls, and Russia drillings
- Russia sheetings, white & brown
- 7-8 wide Irish sheetings, white and brown
- 5-4 & 6-4 Irish sheetings, white
- 3-4, 7-8, 4-4 Irish linens of all prices
- Brown Holland and selisias
- Bowlasses & Huckabacks
- Striped linen, holland and colored do.
- Shirting and apron checks
- Corduroys, thicksets, and Velverets
- Mohair, plush, and worsted shags
- Tammy furniture
- Jeans and Coatings
- Nankeens, derims, & printed jeanets
- Everlastings, and princes' stuffs
- Prunellas
- Bed ticks and bed bunts
- Britannias, lawns & cambricks
- Humhums
- Catgut
- Kentings
- Kenting handkerchiefs & aprons
- Striped spotted and plain gauzes
- Gauze handkerchiefs and aprons
- Jaconet and book muslin
- Chintzes, calicoes, cottons and printed linens
- Marseilles quilting, plain & bordered
- Plain and corded dimity
- Printed linen and cotton handkerchiefs
- Check and romal ditto
- Bandano, lutestring, muslin and silk ditto
- Black and pink pee'ongs
- Black and white silk cravats
- Needles, perfarms, lutestring and ratteens
- Tapes and plain ribands
- Satin and paduasoy hair ribands
- Sewing silk, scarf and mohair twist
- Basket, death head and mohair buttons
- Broad and narrow bindings and tapes
- Garterings and ferreting
- Thread edgings and laces
- Black and white silk lace
- Silk and thread stay laces
- Womens black & coloured silk mits and gloves
- Mens and womens kid, beaver, and wash leather gloves of all co-

Womens calimanco and everlasting shoes

- Mens and womens leather ditto
- Mens and boys felt hats
- Mens beaver and castor ditto
- Womens silk hats and cloaks
- Hunters & switch whips
- Mens and womens thread and cotton hose
- Mens and boys brown thread ditto
- Mens and womens silk do.
- Stuff, calimanco, and durant quilts
- Leghorn and chip hats
- Stays; fans; & shirt buttons
- Moreens, calimancoes & durants
- Striped figured and plain Camelots
- Rattinets, tammies, and shalloons
- Buckrams, pasteboards & whalebone
- Scotch ounce thread of all numbers
- Nankins
- Coloured threads
- Superfine, second & coarse broadcloths
- 3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, and 8-4 bath coatings, twilled and plain
- Bearskins, duffils & blankets
- Plains, half thicks, kerseys, and kendal cottons
- Green, red, blue & white penniston
- Swanskins; baizes
- Spotted rugs
- Red, white, and scarlet flannels
- Pewter plates, dishes, teapots and basons of all sizes
- Hardware, cutlery and ironmongery, assorted
- Stationary & saddlery assorted
- Queens ware and pencil'd ware assorted
- Window glass
- Salt Rum, brandy & gin of all prices
- Sugar, coffee, tea and chocolate
- Ginger, pepper and allspice
- Rice, mace, cloves, nutmegs and cinnamon
- Almonds, raisins, figs and prunes
- Madder, allum, copperas and indigo
- Saltpetre, antimony and mustard
- Logwood and Redwood
- Glaubers salts, sulphur, creame tartar, & brimstone
- Snuff, smoaking-tobacco, and pigtail

Powder, &c. &c.

THE Partnership of D. BRITT & Co. having expired on the first instant, all those who are indebted to the said company are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have any claims against them are desired to produce their accounts for a settlement.

Those indebted to the late partnership of Craig, Bayard, & Co. are also called upon to settle their accounts; as no longer indulgence can be granted, and their accounts shall be put in suit by the fifteenth of next July, if not settled before that day.

Turnbull, Marmie, & Co.

Pittsburg, June 20, 1787.

BARNABAS M'SHANE,

Who has for some time past kept the Inn in Black Horse Alley, is now removed to that old and commodious Tavern,

The Harp and Crown,

In Third Street.

HE begs leave to solicit the favors of his friends and the public in general, and assures those gentlemen who formerly frequented that house as the Harp & Crown, that every accommodation, both for themselves and horses, shall be furnished in the best and most careful manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber on the 1st of May last, a black Horse, 12 years old, a small bell, hung round its neck with a leather strap, a natural trotter. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN WALLACE

Washington county, June 22, 1787.

FROM official information, Messrs. Nevill and Ritchie learned they were to be superseded as deputy surveyors, the first day of this present June, before which time, this transaction was reconsidered, upon which they were continued deputy surveyors within their former district. June 20.

Forty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from my command at Venango, the following described persons, viz.

James Robinson, five feet eight inches high, well made, twenty-three years old, fair, fresh complexion, sandy hair, born in Edinburgh, Scotland.

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Mohair, plain and worsted shags
Full wrought ditto
Lasts and moreens
Calimers, derims & printed jeanets
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Black and pink pee-ongs
Black and white silk cravats
Modes, persians, lutestrings and ducapes
Garnets and pinchbeck buckles and paternoy hair ribands
Sewing silk, scarf and mohair twist
Basket, death head and mohair buttons
Broad and narrow bindings and tapes
Garterings and fancy ditto
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Silk and thread stay laces
Womens black & coloured silk mits and gloves
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